THE LIBERATOR. PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY, POBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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RTISEMENTS making fear than a square of three times for 75 cts. : one square for \$1 00 fautist Committee. - PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLI LORISO, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILARICK LL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible the financial economy of the paper.]

TM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 26.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

(at once and frankly say, that I see no cause to let, hear.) They stand it a position in some arcts of high superiority to us; and I believe effect of becoming acquainted with them, and we see that will not be the worse of becoming accounted will not be the worse of becoming accounted with us. (Applause.) But to return to be argument. Even if it were the case, that we old upon our connection with these Churches a mistrume—that somehow we regretted it—as some of our friends seem to think, but somehow or other, we have got into a scrape—thingh—even though that were the case, and we characteristic involved in a connection which we begining, had we foreseen all that would happen-een though that were the case, we dore not—in the sight of God, we dore not—in the exercise of or sciptural communion with the whole body of Chief, we dore not cease to have connection with Orid, we dare not cease to have connection with soft 2 Church, sinning as she may be, till we have alreased remonstrance after remonstrance, pleading after pleading—till we have fully exchanged or view upon the subject; and it is only in the last result that we can contemplate the possibility of being forced to abandon her connection. (Aprigh our intercourse is to be conducted. Before I as consent to break off friendly connection with the Churches with whom we have been brought thes Churches with whom we have been brought in intercourse in the providence of God, I must be studied, first, that we have done all our duty in rand to them; and, secondly, that they have postately refused to do theirs. (Applause.) But nothing of the sort can be pleaded at this stage of our respection.

able amount of the same treatment to which y themselves are subjected at home. (Applause.) his will, at least, give us a right to be listened to them, when we appeal to them on the only point which we think their views are lax and indefenable. We have not been led by clamor. (Loud applause.) We have not been influenced by the of man to take up an extreme position,-we e not at once ranked ourselves among the im-sale enemies of these Presbyterian churches. swed applause.) We have borne reproach and se we do not thus treat them, when we git that sheh treatment on our part was unde-ed; and this, at least, gives us an advantage in mmunications we may make to them, always ing that, by the grace of God, we are enabled hask our communications such in tenderness, as such in faithfulness, as they ought to be, when altreased by one Christian church to another. (Appiess.) Other considerations might be suggested, thich seem to indicate that we are in a peculiarly insults condition for busing any

I believe we are in favorable circumstances for

STORE-STREET assortment of S, at all prices, he quality, for quested to call RABROOK. rice, except L'S use, between Cam-BOSTON! public, that he to accommo he may faver fully solicits a ter it in every Terms med-X, OSTON. orte, Playing ERATOR Milford. North Ferri



FIBBORATE

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1846.

FIGE OF OPPRESSION.

They had a vague and indistinct notice that we have formed that there was a perfect cattering of our raise. They had a vague and indistinct notice that we had been as the case, the Garba, in cancers in a that American State for Careba, in cancers in the American State for Careba, in cancers in the American State for Careba, in cancers in the Careba, in cancers in the Careba, in cancers in the Garba, in cancers in the Garba, in cancers in the Careba, in

servantication we may all the good of this, we are made and a state of growing and the present of the state o

How vulgar, small and contemptible does the editor of the New York Express, in contrast with the redeemed 'chattel personal,' Frederick Douglass'

GLASGOW, (Scotland,) April 15, 1846.

Mr. GREELET:

My Dear Sir.—I never wrote nor attempted to write a letter for any other than a strictly auti-slavery press; but being greatly encouraged by your magnanimity, as shown in copying my letter writen from Belfast, Ireland, to the Liberator at Boston, I venture to send you a few lines, direct from my pen.

I know not how to thank you for the deep and lively interest you have been pleased to take in the cause of my long neglected race, or in what harging to express the gratification I feel in witnessing your unwillingness to lend your aid to 'break a bruised reed,' by adding your weight to the already insupportable burden to crush, the feeble though virtuous efforts of one who is laboring for the emacripation of a people, who, for two long centuries, have endured, with the utmost patience, a bondage one hour of which, in the graphic language of the immortal Jefferson, is worse than ages of that which your fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.

It is such indications on the part of the presswhich, happily, are multiplying throughout all the land—that kindle up within me an ardent hope that the curse of slavery will not much longer be permitted to make its iron foot-prints in the lacerated hearts of my sable brethren, or to spread its foul mantle of moral blight, mildew and infamy, over the otherwise noble character of the American people at this time. This instrument was once the watchword of Freedom in this and, and the American people were regarded as the best friends and truest representatives of that sacred land, and the American people were regarded now. They have allowed the crowned heads of Europe to outstrip them. While Great Britain has emancipated all her slaves, and is laboring to extend the blessings of Liberty wherever her power is felt, it seems, in the language of John Quincy Adams, that the propole.

I am ve

JUNE 26, 1846.

JUNE 26, 1846. abolizonistics, and egainst those who are separating from the adversions; (Handes, Classes, March 1994). We have been placed and the property of the present assembly. Our children-cours from the place of places, with having struck hands the places, with having struck hands the places of the plac

The All men are born free and equal-with cer which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Three millions of the American people are in chams and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

These millions of the American people are in chams and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

The seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (\*) Republican, (\*!) Democratic (\*!\*) America every year.

The Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

The Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and mea-

the same ficudish category, as kidnappers and men-straiers—a race of monsters unparalished in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic civelty.

The gristing Constitution of the United States a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

J. BROWN VERRINTON, PRINTEB.

WHOLE NO. 807.

remarks. JOHN SCORLE, Esq. here rose, and anne need donation of 5t towards sending for Mrs. 1 mgla-and her children; which was followed y lon-

dren are safe. You know the application of these

George Thompson, Esq. resumed-If e go GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. resumed—If e goreshul feiches them, perhaps he will take the money back with him. (Laughter, and loud chee s.) I have witnessed many crowded meetings i Edinburgh, on the subject to which we have bet alluding, but none so enthusiastic as this. I belive that all things are prepared to bring a mighty is duence to bear on the assembly of the Free Churel will be held during the ensuing week. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN rose and said—It is a question to our friend, but I thought it right George Thompson was speaking, to ascer ain his feelings about it, as to whether he should go for his family, or they should be sent for at once. I find that he would prefer the latter. My friend G. W. Alexander and myself will lave great, ple: sure in giving 20t. each towards delinying their eypenses.

(Lond cheers)
Several other donations were then anne inced-Several other donations were then ann inced; and it was stated that special subscriptions or this object would be received by Mr. Alexai ler, in Lombard-street, and at the Auti-Shvery offi e, George Thompson, Esq. said that the course

which had just been pursued would not on y have the effect of making their friend happy in the cty of those whom he loved, but they could careebehalf of the slave, than by making this k gdom the asylum of this man and his family by se seribng the means of bringing them amongst them.

The meeting then separated.

Another meeting was held last pight in the Muquarter—Councillor Stott in the chair. Mr. quarter—Councillor Stott in the chair. Mr. Yrighthaving shortly introduced the subject, the 1 setting was addressed by Mr. Thompson in a spech of three hours' length, and of very great elocation. The object of his speech was to show that the parties with whom the Free Church deputation. Christian fellowship, were the very parties who upheld the system of slavery in America. He utterly denied that the Gospel was preached at the slaveholding churches of America. The precedent of the most stupendous simulations and the slaveholding churches of America. reached to the most stupendous sim rs in rld, and yet did not tell them a word ( their sin, but preached to them, a gospel mixed up their sin, and compatible with their sin. The Free Church deputation participated in this sin they went there, and did not warn the man-stea rs o went there, and did not warn the manusca. Is of their sin. He contrasted their conduct with hat of Martin Luther denouncing Popery in Wartenberg, and John Knox preaching before them. Mary. In allusion to the Free Church's den nciation of slavery after the deputation had come back to Scotland, he said that they had shown the they were willing to preach the gospel where i was was not convenient. What would have been thought of John Knox if he had looked at the bominations of Popery in Scotland, and then run ff to Geneva, and written over a letter, abusing a ven images, and calling Queen Mary—I wont say what —would he have been called a brave man? Yould he have got a monument? (Great cheering laughter.) He next commented on the high mony which the Rev. Mr. Lewis had borne a Christian character of the slaveholders, and to their hospitalities to him; and told the audience at it if they wished to gain the esteem of Brother I wis, they must keep slaves, and treat him [Mr. L wis] well. Mr. Thompson next went over Mr. L wish tatement in a strain of bitter and effective He then quoted a passage from a speech by Begg at the Free Assembly the night before which Mr. Begg declared that they would not back the money—not one farthing of it. He ged to assure Mr. Begg that he would give but money. 'You yourself have gone back ever you shook hands with the greatest slave-breed America, the President. You knew that he w you who would not touch your hat to an Entian minister in the street—you who set the law at lefi-unce, and insulted civil courts, and destroyed it terance, and insulted civil courts, and destroyed idicts—you who reiterated mathemias against flatablishment as strong as we do against slave you who call us itinerant orators, and were an erant orator yourself—you who call us plut demagogues, and a short while ago were a plut demagogue yourself—you who left the Estalment because it was impure—because you runot breathe freely, it hurt your lungs, and inj your constitution—you who first agitated the ctry against the Voluntaries, and then for your sun independence,—and after all this, wen America, and shook hands with the President, calls slavery the corner-stone of the Statos' Conalls slavery the corner-stone of the States' Contion—you tell us that you, the Free Church—
Mr. Begg—will not give back the money.

begging your pardon, Mr. Begg, you shall give!

ck the money. (Loud and renewed cheers.) 1

say you shall send the money back. 1 say not this for myself, but for the people of Scotland—for or my humble dweller in the glon and by every hill-s le and by every river in the country—for a voice a all come from all—not in whispers that might lue a base to rest, but in tones of thunder—'Send bette money.' (Loud and cominued cheering.) et the Free Church Assembly sit still in her price;

I see the genius of the Scottish people rising; I see her moving and feeling for the pillars; she finds her strength; and one heave, and where is Mr. Begg? (Great and long-continued cheering.) Mr. Thompson then challenged Mr. Begg to dare to come to the meeting of the Loncon Conference in August next, and repeat the words which he had uttured in the Free Assembly Hall. He(Mr. Thompson) would be there, and would call on him to repeat his words. 'But I tell him that he has not the courage to stand up there, and say again, as he did last night, 'We won't send back the money—no, not a farthing.' I tell him that he will hear the music of these words again. Mr. Thompson then referred to the speeches of Dr. Candlish, whom he declared to be the ablest of the body—and directed attention to the Doctor's skill in leading off his hearers from the matter before them, which was the great characteristic feature of his oratory, at least upon this subject. He denounced the coercion exercised upon all the members of the Free Church who dared to lift up an honest testinony in behalf of the slave. Mr. Thompson then stated that he would now submit to this vast meeting—a meeting vast and intellectual enough to revolutionise Scotland—an address to the Free Church Assembly on the subject of rlavery. 'I cannot look on this vast Assembly, whose pulses beat in unison, whose objects are one, and their hopes are one—who could not be hoodwinked by the metaphysics of Candlish and Cunningham, I cannot look on this Assembly without feeling that when the truth is spoken to you, your hearts will say Amen; and I do not fear, faint and weary as I am, that when I go to the Free Church Assembly to-morrow, I will extort from every man there an Amen. (Immense cheering.) God is not without a witness in the consciences of all men, and as the needle turns to the pole, their hearts will answer aright. The people hold the logic and meta-[The reader must make [] Additional amendments having been pro and the wi BOSTON, JUNE 26, 1846 For the information of many inquiring friends I take this occasion to state, that, in case no unforeseen obstacle shall arise to defeat my purpose,

I expect to leave Boston for Liverpool in the steamer of July 16th, and to be absent about three months. How far my mission may prove beneus the needle turns to the pole, their hearts will answer aright. The people hold the logic and metaphysics and political economy of the doctors as mere trash in comparison of human liberty—and their cry is, 'Perish sophistry and metuphysics, and their cry is, 'Perish sophistry and metuphysics, and their would be leven the series of human liberty—and silier men,' by the cowardly libeller behind the screen; thank fleaven, they cannot call its lying women nor lying men; and the truth shall live, and the money shall be sent back, and the slave shall be set free, when the trunkmaker and the butter-man shall be making their use of his pamphlet. (Long-continued cheering.) Mr. Thompson then announneed that another meeting would be held on Tuesday, when, if the Free Church Assembly should have repented, they would weep satch and only one of the ready would have repented, they would weep satch their sophistries, and their arguments, and their sophistries and their arguments, and their sophistries, and their arguments, and their sophistries of his parment shall be up, the money shall go back, (Renewed cheering.) Mr. Thompson here stated that he had heard Mr. Begg had said to a friend in reference to this againstion—'We'll soon calm all that.' What a conjuror! His wand will be broken in desping. The great Anderson, the Wizard of the North, will be nothing to Mr. Begg—what a Mrs. Parington he certainly is! Mr. Thompson concluded by calling on all who heard him, men and women, to stand forward in the cause of his manity, and in support of the address against slavery, which would, to-morrow morning, in all due form, he not that hands of the Moderator of the Moderator of the Stock of the North, will be nothing to the Moderator of the Stock of the Moderator of the Moderator of the Stock of the Moderator of the so the needle turns to the pole, their hearts will answer aright. The people hold the logic and meta-side to needle; but my best endeances will be our

In this country those whom he loves. He has he got sich by making speeches; but this I k: w, as d I say it to his credit, he has pursued a m st independent course in this country. (Chee .) He has shown anything but a desire to turn I s great abilities for the advocacy of this cause to is own account. (Hear, hear.) He is willing to s; and and to be spent, and I do trust that we shall be of opinion that he shall not be permitted to live one in this land; and indeed, I do not know that is chil-

very, which would, to-morrow morning, in all due form, be put into the hands of the Moderator of the

This meeting was held on Friday, the 29th of

JOHN P. HALE.

This gentleman, whose position before the coun-

and how had it been effected? He found an answer

-not from the Whig party, not from the Abolition party, nor yet did the definition come from the 'traitor Hale.' He found it in the State journal-

(Carroll's Patriot.) The reason here given is, that the result may be attributed to the clergy—to their public ministrations and fire-side teachings. Yes! to the CLEBET, who preached the gospel and religion of Christ, he felt proud to say, the result was attributable. He had thought that editor's good

angel had, in some somnambulic state, visited him, and induced the utterance of this truth, after an ab-

May, in Edinburgh.

tatives, on Friday last-

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY,

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

form, he put into the hands.

Free Assembly.

The address was then read, put to the meeting, and carried by a show of hands, which appeared to include every right hand present, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. The meeting broke up about TF Friends of the cause disposed to contribute the above fund, will please address Francis Jackson,
Treasurer of the American A. S. Society, Boston,
per mail. An immediate notice of this is urgently requested, as Mr. Garrison's final decision will depend very much on the degree of interest felt by the
friends, in the matter.

Boston, June 12, 1846.

It will be seen by the following official proceedings, copied from the Pennsylvania Freeman, that try is now one of great prominence, and whose the mission is very favorably regarded by the anti-course on the subject of slavery is regarded with slavery friends in that section of the country. This peculiar interest by the friends and the opponents prompt expression of their regard and good-will is of that cruel system, has just won for himself fresh very gratifying to my feelings.

A copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Sla-very Society, in reference to the mission of William Lloyd Garrison to Great Britain, was submitted to the Committee; whereupon, after some conversation, credit. In the New-Hampshire House of Represen-On motion of Mr. Low, the preamble and resolution offered by him in relation to slavery, &c. was aken up.
Mr. Hale moved to amend, by striking out all af-

Mr. Hale moved to amend, by striking out all after 'whereas,' and inserting a preamble which he read to the House, and addressed the House in support of the preamble and resolutions, in a speech of great power and energy, and most effectually answered the question, What has the North to do with Slavery? The question had come home, at last, to the people of New-Hampshire.

The question had been asked, what had the North to do with slavery? He would ask, what had the North to do with slavery? He would ask, what had the North to do with slavery? He would ask, what had the North to do with slavery? He would ask, what had the proaching annual meeting, we nevertheless fully considered to the Committee; whereupon, after some conversation, the following resolutions were nanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the proposed mission of Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Great Britain.

Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the proposed mission of Wm. Lloyd Garrison to Great Britain.

Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee; whereupon, after some conversation, the following resolutions were nanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee; the following resolutions were nanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee; the following resolutions were nanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have heard with much satisfaction the report of the action taken by the Executive Committee; the following resolutions, and with much satisfaction the report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in reference to the proposed mission of Wm. The question had been asked, what had the North to do with shavery? He would ask, what had the North to do with liberty? The time had come, he warned the House and the country, when the voice of the people of the North, on the great question of the people of the North, on the great question of his particular juncture, a mission such as is proposed, would be productive of the highest benefits to

Resolved, That J M. McKim be requested to operate with Francis Jackson, Treasurer of the American Society, by receiving and forwarding spe-cial subscriptions from Eastern Pennsylvania, for the

promotion of the Mission.

JAMES MOTT,
HAWORTH WETHERALD,
LUCRETIA MOTT,
E. M. DAVIS,
SARAH PUGH,
M. M. M. M. J. M. McKIM. Philadelphia, 6th mo. 1846.

some of so many years. This issue had been forced upon us. The country was gronning under an expenditure of \$500,000 a day, and the people of this and carefully forwarded to first be this object, would

above meationed purpose, will be duly acknowledged and carefully forwarded to Francis Jackson. Persons State were right in feeling that they had, at last, something to do with slavery. The issue had come upon them like a thief in the night—at a time they lieft in no wise prepared to meet it. He thanked God, no party need he responsible for what he uttered. He stood for himself, and he desired to say that if we take into consideration the objects of the war now raging, and the causes which had led to it, he hesitated not to say that it was without a parallel in the annals of infamy. He wished no man to misunder-tand him. He was willing to take the entire responsibility of asserting that it was unparalleled in the annals of infamy. He was aware that he was subject to the charge of changing his views; he admitted it—he was open to conviction. If any one had light to shed upon this dark subject, his bosom should be open to its influence.

He hoped he should change yet more. We had dealt with words long enough. Deeds, would work upon these elements of evil, and bring good from out the choos. New Hampshire had for years stood a reproach to the world—she had been claimed to be the very bulwark of the 'peculiar interest of the peculiar interest of personal personal peculiar personal personal personal personal peculiar personal perso Southern tyrants, but are sweet as the 'chime of silver bells' to his crushed and bleeding bondman,
speaking to him of deliverance—a blessed word. Gor
and meet those warm English hearts, ready to embrace
the pulpit, and dictate to him there what should be
the topics of discourse; it claimed to attend him in
his visits among his people—not only so, it claimed
to step in between the minister and his wife and
his children, and dictate what the sentiments of the
fire-side circle should be. 'What has the North to
do with Slavery?' A friend of his had resided for
some years in Europe. The United States and her
free institutions were the theme of every lover of
liberty; that when the news of the annexation of
Texas, with an avowal of the specific object, arrived, he hung his head with shame and confusion.
Annexation was hailed in Europe; but it was only

rived, he hough his head with shame and confusion. Annexation was hailed in Europe; but it was only by the aristocrats, the nobles who loved tyratary. Here's America, 'the last resort of Freedom,' the 'model Republic,' the 'land of the free, and the home of the brave,' had done this thing.

It was known and felt that the car of Liberty had started, and let no party and no leaders of parties attempt to stay its ponderous march, or they would be crushed beneath its massive wheels.

He brought this question up thus early, because the question must be met, and he wished to meet it now. He might have avoided the expression of his views at this time hy remaining in the chair, to which the partiality of the House had called him. He moved this amendment because his friend from Dover had given the tariff the precedence. He wished to put man first in the scale, and after that he would go with his friend from Dover to the sheep-fold.

OUR ODGETHY, RIGHT OR WRONG. the rule of obedience, and right the very thing not be regarded? Such a doctrine is an outrage on ommon sense, as well as fatal to morality.

ung effects of the integretating onp,—profligate and the votal water she is involved in war, however she monstrous as it is,—is openly endorsed as pressewer. This is a specimen of the patriotism and morality this country. Whatever may be the judgment of of the Bible politics party, is it? James K Polk that the man who adopts it is thoroughly unprinci-pled, and, consequently, fully prepared to do any deed of villany that may subserve his own interests, or that may be required by the government under which he happens to live. If he is not a knave, it is simply because he is a fool. No reliance whatever that paper :placed upon his integrity, for he has none.

Now remember, it is a professed disciple and ambassador of the Prince of Peace, who gives utterance to these abominable sentiments. It is through the worthy a man as Christopher Robinson, led at will exist; otherwise, he will be guilty of 'carrying out man, by any number of opprobrious epithets. anti-human governmentism, anarchy, and confusion that we have made any 'attack.' Mr. Ro

edness of his family, and encourage its perpetration, Garrison,' is to resort to the with them, to save them from retribution-he is ' unin the wrong; and if it is right for one family to do wrong, it is equally so for every other family; hence, Clapp appears to be entirely misapprehended. I do right is not morally obligatory on any one, and was not made as a taunt, or because it is a crime to do wrong to any extent (for no limitation is set) is a man to be unfortunate in trade—far from it—but a most commendable act! So, if the Americans may simply to show that his situation, at the time he conexclaim, 'Our country, right or wrong!' so may the nected himself with the anti-slavery cause, was on Mexicans. If it would be patriotic in the former to that went strongly to corroborate our charge, that he act up to this motto, so it would be for the latter. If espoused the cause as a mere adventurer, it would be serong for the former to refuse to obey the government in doing serong, it would be equally ifyinevitably in the right, let the wrong be where it

· Our country, right or wrong!' Not so thought William Pitt, when, standing on the floor of the British Parliament, and opposing the war upon the Colonists, he boldly declared-

Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted : three

not the hardihood to attempt to suppress it. The last from his left, and who feels no scruples of conscience act of his life was an effort in behalf of the Colonies. Liberty. Pitt and Barre and Burke, and all the lead- which every reflecting mind must concede de American Congress.

The degrading and cowardly sentiment to which Mr. Hudson alludes, is that to which the editor of the 'Gospel (') Banner' so heartily subscribes, and which is expressed in a speech by Mr. Douglass in Congress, as follows:—'America wants no friends, acknowledges the fidelity of no citizen, who, after war is declared, condemns the justice of her cause, what effcutory characterise it!

and sympathraes with the enemy. All such are traicommit some overt act, for which they may be deal with according to their deserts.'

The Bangor Gazette, a Liberty party organ, says of Our country, right or wrong, has no feature of impicty to us. \* \* \* We are very far from wishing to on word to paralyze the arm of our country. We would exhort all good citizens to discountenance ev-The motto at the head of this article, first uttered ery expression of disloyalty to our common country, a warrior and duellist, when under the stimula- and to stand forth reddy to maintain her cause against an effects of the interiorating cup,—profligate and the world when she is involved in war, however she

convince us and the slaveholding oligarchy will ask nothing

HENRY CLAPP. JR.

The following article, signed by the proprietor of the Lynn Pioneer, we copy from the last number TO THE READERS OF THE PIONEER.

simply because he is a fool. No reliance whatever can be placed upon his integrity, for he has none. With him, principle is a mere abstraction—honesty, an empty sound—the popular sentiment of the day, the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

No matter how grievously the country is in the wrong, it is to be austained! If it wages an offensive war—a war of invasion—it is to be prosecuted with entire anaminity! If the object of the war be plumder—the gratification of lust and ambition—the overthrow of liberty—the perpetration of every conceivable crime—still, it is a duty to engage in it till it is fully consummanted!

The editor of the Gospel (Universalist) Banner, having proved to his own satisfaction that national wars are not a violation of the precepts of the gospel—that Christ does not concern himself with political or civil institutions and powers—naturity comes to this result:—'We go for our country as the is, right or waose.' And again—'Let us stand by the country, right or waose.' And again—'Let us stand by the country, right or waose.' And, with match less effiguatery, he asks—'ls there any immoral principle in this?'—a question which he promptly answers by saying, 'We do not believe there is 't. Nay, a man who will not do this is, he thinks, 'but little better than a traitor.' It would be an immorality to do otherwise! If we are in war, that faits enough for the present.' It does not become any citizen to ask what is its object, how it has been provoked, where he she guilt of it, until it is ended, and then 'entertain, if you will, your speculations whether our country aight and onght not to have done differently in the premises.' If this is not done differently in the premises.' If this is not does not exist in the universe.

Now remember, it is a professed disciple and ambassiador of the Prince of Peace, who gives utterance of the armond a large number of persons, who bassiador of the Prince of Peace, who gives utterance armong a large number of persons, who bassiador of the Prince of Peace,

We are among a large number of persons, who

are surprised and grieved to see so well-meaning and

Gospel Banner' that he publishes them to the world! by the artful and self-inflated person, whose character To refuse in time of war to go with the multitude to and career he is, in an unqualified sense, disposed to do evil, he says is to be a traitor to the country, in endorse. But we are not sorry that he has now disorder to be a disciple of Christ'! He cannot subscribe tinctly defined his position, which (and this we reto such a 'vagary'! Not only may a citizen have no gret) is one of hostility to the old anti-slavery organreligious scruples to engage in a war that is strictly ization. It is for him to choose his own course, and one of self-defence, but he is bound to fight aggressively, and for any purpose however hellish, when-ever the President or Congress shall declare war to to brand a just and merited exposure of a designing the peace principle illegitimately to non-resistantism, deny that we are the assailant, and, consequently, worse confounded ! Hence, William Penn and the knows that, for several months past, Mr. Clapp has Quakers deserve to be held in abhorrence; those who assailed us in the Pioneer, and the Board and Society believe, that all war is sinful are dangerous citizens; with which we have so long been identified, in lan the Peace Society is a treasonable combination; and guage severely personal, and with much frequency.

Christ must be rejected as an impostor! Behold this yet without the slightest provocation on our part, exordained teacher of — diabolism! No marvel that cept it was that we made no reply! Mr. Robinson he refused to sign the Universalist Protest against has never complained of these surgenerous and unthe execrable system of slavery, and took sides with manly attacks' on us, but has evidently been pleased the slave-mongers of the South! The conscience of with them. The first moment, however, we retorn such a man must be in a state of absolute paralysis; upon the assailant, then be complains of us for prehis moral sense blunted almost beyond the power suming to say a word in self-defence! Is this conof recovery; or his head filled with chaotic confusistent with fairness or magnanimity? It is not true that the Liberator, containing our notice of Mr. He asks, with an air implying that his question Clapp, went to England any sooner than the N. E. must be answered in the affirmative—'Would you Washingtonian, which replied at length to that no-not stand by your family, right or zerong?' And his reply is-' A husband and father who would not, is sue. We said nothing on that point. His situation anworthy the relation. We must beg leave to differ as editor of the Pioneer depended on his 'strictly from this expounder of moral duties, toto calo. It temperate habits.' To represent us as reproving him seems to us that nothing is gained by changing the 'because he has had the independence to think for motto, so as to read—' Our family, right or wrong.' himself, to break the leading-strings of party, and A husband and father who will connive at the wick- dared to dissent from the views of William Lloyd is a very bad man, and will assuredly have very bad been thrown at us for the last fifteen years, by all the children. Are they lascivious? He must defend open and covert enemies of the anti-slavery enterthem in their evil course! Are they in the habit of prise-by disappointed adventurers, by wolves in plundering hen-roosts, picking pockets, committing sheep's clothing, by the envious and jealous, by new arson, or resorting to assassination, in order to obtain organizationists and the whole body of seceders from a livelihood, or gratify a revengeful disposition, if he the anti-slavery platform. If that is friend Robindoes not wink at it all-nay, if he shrinks from uniting son's estimate of us, the time has certainly come for us both to separate. We have never imputed to him any worthy of the relation'! To what kind or degree of thing unfriendly or dishonorable, notwithstanding he criminality does this ethical teaching not lead? He has allowed the Pioneer to act the part of a bitter that Joves father, or mother, or wife, or children, enemy; but the fling, on his part, looks as if he had more than he does the principle of eternal rectitude, imbibed something of that evil spirit with which we may assume the garb of Paganism, but not of Christ- have been in conflict ever since we first avowed our ianity. Surely, if it is right for a man to support his uncompromising hostility to American slavery. We family in the scrong, it is right for them to continue hope it is not so-more for his sake than our own.

of notoriety, and having his own selfish ends to grat-

RETRIBUTION. An esteemed friend, in alle

a paragraph from our pen in last week's Liberator, writes to us that he does not understand on what ground we expressed the hope that Cassius M. Clay now that he has gone to assist the ruthless invades of Mexico, might be among the first to fall in battle. He asks, ' Why should you wish so of any man, th Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted; three millions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be alayes, would be fit in struments to make slaves of all the rest. 'The Americans have been wronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice.' 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—NEVER, NEVER, NEVER.' I solemnly call upon your lordships, and upon every order of men in the State, to stamp upon this infamous procedure, the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.'

wost hardened and desperate?' We did not suppose that any one would misapprehend our meaning, which was simply this—that, inasmuch as Mr. Clay have uniformly denounced the annexation of Texas as utterly unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, and declared that the war against Mexico is waged for a 'damnable' purpose,—and as he has at last rolintered to subjugate and slaughter the unoffending mexicans, and thus to extend the area of slavery,—
see an aman pre-eminently guilty, as one sinning most hardened and desperate?" We did not supas a man pre-eminently guilty, as one sinning "Such," says Mr. Charles Hudson, member of Con- against the strongest convictions and the cleares ress from Massachusetts, ' was the language of the light, he deserves to fall ingloriously on the battlends of liberty on the floor of Parliament; and that field, sooner than the ignorant, deluded soldier, who body, even under that tyrannic Administration, had in morals is scarcely able to discern his right hand The opposition in Parliament have always spoken intentionally vindictive or unkind in our remark: it with freedom in peace and war. This is English was only the expression of that retributive justice ers of the opposition, even at that day, were too en lightened, had too ardent a love of liberty, to submit to the degrading and cowardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor in the hall of the and accessories.

VOLUME XVI,-NO. XXVI RECEPTION OF DOUGLASS IN LONDON

By the copious extracts we have made from the condon Universe, and the long and highly gratifying London Universe, and the long and highly gratifying letter we publish in another column from his pa, our readers will see that the reception of Precirck Douglass, in 'the capital city of mankind,' has lees and that the Pauli a most enthusiastic one; and that the English fresh a most enthusiastic one; are tous the English fireds are so impressed with the importance of his labor among them, and so concerned for his personal atamong them, and so concerned for his personal nat-ty, that they have liberally contributed towards to removal of his family to that country. While as greatly admire this spirit of sympathy and generally greatly admire this spirit of sympathy and generally, we must express our conviction that the cause her cannot spere him so long as he will probably remin abroad, should his family be removed; and we hope this step will not be taken without serious could Considering the hostile position of the London

Committee to the American A. S. Society, we are an a little surprised that Douglass should have complete with their invitation to make a speech at the meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. Епівнения, Мау 31, 1846 George Thompson is again with us, doing a great work. We have held ten great meetings in this ray,

and several in Leith, during the past four weeks

The Free Church Assembly are now in sessing Last Saturday, they had up the question of slavery Candlish and Cunningham entered into a formal de fence of slavery, on the grounds of the New Tenh ment, maintaining that slaveholding was not a sin in itself-only a sin when abused. They also laid to declaring that they should never have entered into a defence of it, except they had been driven to it by our efforts !! Exactly as James T. Austin attributed the death of Lovejoy, and the mebs of America, the vehemence and ultra ground of abolitionals They have defined their position. They have gow beyond the most bigotted slaveholder in their adm cacy of THE MONSTER SIN. They take the ground, that American slaveholders become such from necessity, and against their will !!! I wish the anti-slavery churches and religious bodies of America would remonstrate with these Free Church pro-ceedings. How Candlish could, in Birminghan, of fer a resolution to the 'Evangelical Alliance Conmittee, that slaveholders should not be invited to the Convention in London, in August, and then come back to Scotland, and formally declare that the should be invited to the communion and pulpits of the Free Church, is not a little puzzling to his friends! But he is a man of no moral principle. The fear of God is not in him, nor regard for man. He and Cunningham are unscrupalous men-a sense of justice and truth is not in them. Yet there me mould and guide the Free Church where they will But that Church is destined to become a hissing and a by-word in Scotland and England. It would do your heart good to hear George Thompson expose their sophistry and impiety. His soul is thoroughly in the work; and he carries the people, even of the Free Church, along with him. Many are coming out of that Church, and refusing to partake of in guilt and infamy. The Free Church papers lan tried to make capital against our cause by an stark on my Sabbath views. They couple your name and mine together, and denounce us as the worst of men; but they cannot turn away attention from their gaily league with man-stealers. I have published pamphlet, entitled, ' First Day Sabbath not of Dirine appointment, with the Opinions of Calvin, &c. This I have done in order to let the people know what are my real views. It is addressed to the Edis burgh Emancipation Committee, who refused to to operate with us, on the ground of my views of the Sabbath ! But this was a mere pretence. We have formed another Anti-Slavery Committee here, to the

We all wait, with much interest, to know if you will be with us in August, when we purpose to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention in London. Iss were out, and long to get home. The excitement is greater than was ever known in this region. The Scotch are indignant that the Free Church should help to make heathen in America, to get money to civilia and Christianize Scotland. H. C. WRIGHT.

in this contest with the Free Church.

LETTER FROM JAMES N. BUFFUM. EDINBURGE, June 1, 1846.

I send you the 'Witness,' the organ of the Fm Church, containing the speeches of Drs. Cardish, Dunkin and Cunningham, which you will do well to

great a state of excitement now, as it as a in West India question. The people are indigrant a the conduct of the Free Church, on the question of slavery. Good will come out of their recreated the cause, inasmuch as it has given us an opports ty and a reason for discussing the whole movement n the United States, as well as the principles of our own reform; and I venture to say, that Scotland never before had so high an opinion of the most ment, or the people who are connected with it. Their vile alanders of yourself has given us good as son for showing the people your real sentiments as character, and the result will be their own dagsan, and your advancement in the esteem and affection of the whole people. Thompson is all-absorbed in this question, and he goes into it with his whole sent. B sas most triumphantly vindicated you and the com-Our meetings are now overflowing. He has just # ceived a note, saying that the Edinburgh Counti with the Lord Provost at their head, have voted his the freedom of the city. This is an honor let so dom conferred, and that for noble and meritarious at tions. We are to have two meetings more, and then conclude by a grand tea party in honor of Thomps and the American delegation, and with special rence to my departure for America, at which time am to be charged with a special message to the shi litionists of America, and a series of Resolutions on the Free Church of Scotland. I shall leave for home of he 4th of July, hoping to be with you to attend the First of August celebration.

With much love to you and the friends, I remis, as ever, the friend of the oppressed,

LETTER FROM GEORGE THOMPSON. EDINBUROH, June 1, 1846. My DEAR BROTHER GARRISON :

Had I time, I could cover a quire of paper with at counts of the proceedings of your most worth com-rymen in the cause of their englaved brethres it smerica. They have been in labors most absness! and I do not hesitate to say, that never was the satslavery feeling of this country more wide, more fer vent, more enlightened, or more religious, than set I have been rendering my humble aid for a few days, and though I have wearied the body by my can-tions, my spirit has been refreshed by my reneral baptism into the true spirit of the great cause of h man emancipation. I remain to the end of the writ, and over the holding of a Soirer, which will be farewell festival to our friend Buffum, the boact and disinterested friend of the slave, whose simplicity and cornestness have won the hearts of all his in hasten to London, to re-engage in my conflict with the despots of India, else I would seour the hills as vales of Scotland, till the anti-slavery flame, like the ancient beacon-fire, should call up the older spirit the Scot, and make him fling from him the pollute and polluting bribe taken from the bloody hand of the Yours, ever, GEORGE THOMPSON.

-NO. XXVI. ASS IN LONDON. e have made from the ig and highly gratifying column from his pen that the English friends aportance of his labors of for his personal safe-contributed towards the sat country. While we ion that the cause here he will probably remain

. S. Society, we are sa sa should have complied a speech at the meeting TY O. WEIGHT.

URUH, May 31, 1846. with us, doing a great at meetings in this city, the past four weeks. the question of slavery. ntered into a formal de solding was not a sin in d. They also laid the slavery on abolitionists.

ver have entered into a d been driven to it by ten T. Austin attributed round of Abelitionists tion. They have gone veholder in their advetheir will '!! I wish the ild, in Birmingham, ofgelical Alliance Comuld not be invited to August, and then come moral principle. The regard for man. He nem. Yet these men hurch where they will. o become a bissing and England. It would do rge Thompson expose His soul is thoroughly he people, even of the

im. Many are coming fusing to partake of its Church papers have our cause by an attack couple your name and us as the worst of men; ention from their guilty I have published a Sabbath not of Divine ions of Calvin, de. o let the people know addressed to the Edince,' who refused to cond of my views of the e pretence. We have Committee here, to sid erest, to know if you

en we purpose to hold in London. I am worn he excitement is great is region. The Se hurch should help t get money to civilise H. C. WRIGHT.

S N. BUFFUM. BURGH, June 1, 1846.

the organ of the Free ich you will do well to aly. Scotland is in as cople are indignant at rch, on the question of t of their recreancy to given us an opportuni the whole movement as the principles of our to say, that Scatland opinion of the more-re connected with it. has given us good rea-ur real sentiments and be their own disgrace,

is all-absorbed in this ith his whole seal. He ted you and the cause. wing. He has just rer head, have voted him s is an honor but selble and meritorious acretings more, and ther in bonor of Thompson and with special refererica, at which time ! ial message to the abore of Resolutions on the hall leave for home on with you to attend the

the friends, I remain. essed. MES N. BUFFUM. OE THOMPSON.

ren, June 1, 1816. quire of paper with se our most worthy connensated brethren in labors most abundant; at never was the antimore wide, more fer-re religious, than now, able aid for a few days, the hody by my exer-cahed by my renewed

the great cause of he to the end of the week, here, which will be a Buffum, the honest and ave, whose simplicity hearts of all his imhim many friends. I uld scour the hills and slavery flame, like the l up the olden spirit of from him the poliuted the bloody hand of the

GE THOMPSON.

LETTER TROM PREDERICE DOTGLASS. LosDos, May 23, 1846.

LIGITO CARRISON :--YREESD-1 take up my pen to give you sketch of a five days' visit to this great city. I red here from Edinburgh, on the 18th instant, and 5 Whitehead's Grove, the d immediately to ed year early and devoted friend, Gronge grees, from whom I had received a most cordial forerer, inviting me to make his house my home, during of the first object of my visit of the British and Anti-Slavery Society-to do which, I had of a pressing invitation from the Committee The meeting was held on the day of of Sciely. The meeting Hall, great Queen street. hair was taken by Sir Edward North Buxton,

Buring heard much of the meetings of this Socie-Baring near makes and disappointed by the fewness has sampled. There were not more present, occasion, than what we usually have at our as meetings of the American A. S. Society. The thingers of the meeting was accounted for by the secretary, Mr. Scoble, on the ground that there green very important philanthropic meetings progress at the same hour-meetings in which the of emancipation were deeply interested, and hich many had gone, who otherwise would have

present at the anti-slavery meeting. tail not trouble you with any minute account of cing, as you will find a pretty accurate need of its proceedings in a London paper, which hred or no property bare already mailed for you. There was one being feature, to which I will refer, and that was, adiness with which the meeting responded to gatiment of a non-christian fellowship with slaveand the real, spirit and unanimity with tich it joined in our uncompromising demand upon Free Church of Scotland, to SEND BACK THE This was the more gratifying, in view of agner in which this subject has been treated by ne of the local auxiliary societies, which bave stood f from the subject, and refused in any way to coste with us, because, as they allege, we are of Garrison party' in America. This ground has e distinctly taken by the Edinburgh Anti-Slavery nuttee. Instrad of seconding our efforts, (whethsteationally, or otherwise,) they have played into hands of the enemy, and have been quoted over of over again, by the Free Church press, against ming this position towards us, and the e is which we a e immediately engaged, they at feel sensibly rebuked by the of the Parent Society; for that Society not r savited Mr. Thompson and myself to speak, but speak on this very subject; and no parts of recles were more warmly received, or more enthuostically cheered, than our several animadversions the conduct of the Free Church of Scotland,tich Church now stands before this country and the world as the most prominent defender of the tristingity of man-stealers. At the close of the meeting, Mr. Joseph Sturge

spen of the number who had had an opportunity of buring me, he would do what he could to get me a neeting at the end of the week, when he was certain that a much larger meeting than the present could be btained, if I would consent to address it. I agreed, and the meeting was held last night in Finsbury Chapel, one of the largest chapels in London. I shall elso send you a newspaper report of this meeting. esowhile. I must say, it was one of the most effect are and satisfactory meetings which I have attended ace landing on these shores. You will observe, that the resolutions adopted by the meeting amert a order and nobler platform, than that upon which Broad-street friends have for some time past act-They have, as you are aware, taken sides with New Organization and Liberty party, while they re decried and disparaged the efforts of yourself, and those who are earnestly laboring with you. The fact is, they have known very little of our efforts Mr. Scoble, the Secretary, informs me that he has been left to gather information of our morements as best he could—that, while he has never, in a single instance, omitted to send you his An stil Report, he has in no instance received ours; so but he has been compelled to silence respecting us. is the want of information processary to an intelligent and of our movement. I assured him that I thought Reports had been sent, but that they had been ried, or that some accident had befallen them. s | could conceive of no reason for withholding ten, or neglecting to send them; especially as I isev it to be a first principle with our Society, in be fullest manner to exchange opinions with every class of abolitionists, whether they be for or against views held by us. But to the meeting.

one forward, and said that, in consequence of the

ad should do, the duty and prerogative of British theidionists to be, that of co-operating with, and encornging, fellow-laborers in the United States of every anti-slavery creed. Let this resolution be uniternally adopted, and scrupulously adhered to, and ere will be a happy termination to the bitter jarrings which have, during the last six years, marred and defaced the brauty and excellence of our noble work. Of course, this resolution does not pledge the British and Foreign A. S. Society to the principle contained a it, as it was only adopted at a public meeting; still, believe the ground taken is one, upon which ninetentle of all the abolitionists in this country are anxous to stand. They are, as they ought to be, un villing to be understood as being unfriendly to any class or creed of anti-slavery men in the United

This has been a week of great activity with me. I have attended a meeting every day since I came into the city. On Monday, as I have before observed, I flesded the anniversary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. On Tuesday, I received an aritation, and spoke at a large and excellent meeting of the Peace Society. On Wednesday, I was infed to speak at a meeting of the complete Suffrage istion, called thus in contradistinction from the Chartist party, and differing from that party, in at it repudiates the use of physical force as a means duttaining its object. I am persuaded that, after the complete triumph of the Anti-Corn Law movement, he best great reform will be that of complete sufhip. The agitation which this must occasion will boder, deeper an ! stronger than that attending the Anti-Corn Law movement. It comprehends fener interests than those involved in the repeal of the Com Laws. It is quite easy to see, that, in the though of complete suffrage in this country, aristotatic rule must end-class legislation must ceasethe law of primogeniture and entail, the game laws, &c. will be utterly swept from the statute book. When people and not property shall govern, people vil cease to be subordinate to property.

In the triumph of this movement may be read the correction of the time-hallowed alliance of Church and State. The opposition to the gross injustice of compelling a sunn to support a form of worship, in which he not only feels an interest, but which he really hates, is great and increasing. The brilliant facess of the Anti-Corn Law League has convinced the people of their power. The demand for the sepantion of Church and State, which is now but whisjend, must sooner or later be heard in tones of bunder. The battle will be hot, but the right must biamph. God grant that they may make a better the of their political freedom, than the working people of the United States have hitherto done :instead of taking sides with the oppressed, they have acted the unnatural and excerable part of the vilent oppressions. They stand forth in the front

earth with slavery. It is but just to the friends of political freedom here to say, that they regard the hypocritical pretenders to democratic freedom in America with absolute contempt, and ineffable disgust. The time was, when America was known abroad as the land of the free, but that time is past. No intelligent and hougst man, whose love of liberty does not depend on the color of a man's skin, ever thinks of America in connection with freedom, but with abhorrence. Slavery gives character to the American people. It dictates their laws, gives tone to their literature, and shapes their religion. It slands up in their midst, the only sovereign power in the land. The friends of freedom here look upon America as one of the greatest obstacles in the way of political freedom, as she is now the great fact, illustrating the alleged truth, that the tyrant many are even more tyrantical than the tyrant few.

ing out separated, alone in their infamy, let the storm gather over them, and its hottest bolts descend. Our justification is ample:—the slaveholder is a manstealer.

Since I came to this city, I have had the honor to

slavery meeting at Finsbury Chapel, that Dr. Camp- in part of some of the most distinguished and influ bell suggested that, in as much as it would be of ential gentlemen in the kingdom. But I must not some importance to the anti-slavery cause to have speak of this, lest I should rouse the ire of the Nexme remain in this country longer than I could be induced to remain, absent from my family, measures
be at once taken, by which a sufficient amount could

I-have enjoyed a fine opportunity of becoming ac-

chairman of the meeting at which the money was raised, saying he will cause to be forwarded to any person whom I may mention as my friend in the Uniland where they will not be constantly harassed by the apprehension, that some foul imp of a slaveholder may lay his infernal clutch upon me, and tear me from their midst. Master Hugh must bear the loss of my service one year longer, and it may be, I shall remain absent two years. Please send him a paper, containing this announcement, and exhort him to containing this announcement, and exhort him to patience. It may serve to ease, if not cure, his anxious mind. He must feel my absence keenly, and Long may he live to plead the cause of our common must suffer greatly; for of all pain, I believe that of humanity—to open his mouth for the dumb—to desuspense is the most severe. By the way, one of the mand liberty for the heart-broken captive, uncor charges I have preferred against master Thomas Auld, ditional emancipation for the whip scared slave, sucspects his meanness; and the fact illustrative of this trait brought forward in my Narrative, is that he once owned a young woman, a cousin of mine, whose right hand had been so burnt as to make it useless to he through life-and finding this young woman of little h adopting the resolution, moved by Dr. Camphis sister Sarah. Seized, I suppose, with a similar
hil, t sew and better way is marked out. It asserts, fit of benevolence, he has transferred his legal right
meeting bone, on Friday, June 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. of property in my body and soul, to his less fortunate of property in my body and soul, to his less fortunate brother Hugh. And master Hugh (for so I suppose I evening. The Society being debarred the further must call him,) seems to be very proud of the gift, and means to play the part of a hungry blood-hound in catching me. Possess your soul in patience, dear master Hugh, and regale yourself on the golden dreams afforded by the prospect- First catch your rabbit, be. be.

But I am wandering. My visit to this city has been cy, Remond, Moody, and others: exceedingly gratifying, on account of the freedom I have enjoyed in visiting such places of instruction and amusement as those from which I have been Statuary and Galleries of Paintings, are as free to Statuary and Galleries of Paintings, are as free to the black as the white man in London. There is no distinction on account of color. The white man in distinction on account of color. The white man more fidelity and plainness than ever. gains nothing by being white, and the black man oses nothing by being black. 'A man's a man for a the professed friends of the slave in this county that.' I went on Tuesday morning, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, to see Cremore Garden, place of recreation and amusement—a most beautiful and picturesque spot, delightfully situated on the bank of the Thames, at the west end of the city. crisis, is to go backward, and thus to encourage the I was admitted without a whisper of objection on the part of the proprietor or apectators. Every one looked as though they thought I had as much right there as themselves, and not the slightest dislike was the noble efforts which are making by the friends of for it. My American friend, whom I took to be the the advocate of freedom. artist, on learning that I knew Boston, at once made toward me, without the slightest eremony or cirney, obtained as it was solely on condition of receiveartist, on learning that I knew Boston, at once made toward me, without the slightest ceremony of circumlocation ordinarily resorted to by gentlemen when approaching a stranger, and bolting up to inc, he asked, in much the same tone which a white man plunderers, and the most unrelenting of human plunderers. Boston? 'Yes, Sir.' 'Well, if you know Boston, serving of universal abhorrence as a body that has you know it is the handsomest city in the world!' this left me without a doubt as to the Yankee origin devil in.' This left me without a doubt as to the Yankee origin of my friend, I and felt quite at home in his presence. He eloquently descanted on the beauties of Boston, quoting various authorities as proof of his position, that Boston is the most beautiful city in the world. I replied, that Boston is a very handsome city, but I thought not the handsomest in the world—and proceeded to speak of Edinburgh. But a very few moments convinced me, that my nativotic.

pride, boast and glory of which is that of having in the course of half an hour, when his tone was blasted one of the fairest portions of our common quite altered, and his manner quite changed. We earth with slavery. It is but just to the friends of had a very pleasant interview. He asked if my name

one tyrannical than the tyrant few.

On Thursday, I accepted an invitation to attend rather pleased with having met me. I was fortunate and speak at the anniversary meeting of the National in the choice of the time of going, for I could not Temperance Society, held in the far-famed Exeler Hall. It was a splendid meeting. A resolution was adopted, proposing a World's Convention to be held was before the House, for restricting the hours of adopted, proposing a World's Convention to be need in London, some time during the month of August. It was supported by Mr. Joseph Sfürge and myself. I mention this, simply to call attention to a noble testimony borne by Mr. Sturge against slaveholders—a Mr. John Bright, Mr. Crawford, Ar. Brutherton, Sir ony which must have the best effect, just now. Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, and several other Mr. Sturge is a thorough temperance man, and gives members, addressed the House on the subject. When largely in support of the cause. While speaking of the vote was to be taken, the galieries were cleared, the proposed Convention, and of the possibility of so that the spectator is not allowed to see who votes dere being admitted into it as members, be for or against a measure. I was much pleased with declared that, if slaveholders were admitted, he would not sit in the Convention, or aid it in any way whateach other. Never having enjoyed the privilege of ever. He had contemplated giving the Society £50; but he must find some other benevolent object upon which to bestow that sum, if slaveholders were admitted into the Convention. Subsequently, Mr. Alex- All I know is, if I should presume to go into Washander, a friend of temperance, and a member of the Society of Friends, has taken the same ground. These I have done the House of Parliament, the ardent desentiments were loudly applauded by the meeting. fenders of democratic liberty would at once put me
The feeling of NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDinto prison, on suspicion of having been 'created con-ERS' is becoming more and more general in London, and throughout this country. American slaveholders On failing to prove a negative, I should be sold into must prepare, not only to be excluded from the com-munion of British Christians, but peremptorily driven py land! 'Under these circumstances, my republifrom the platform of every philanthropic association. can friends must not think strange, when I say I Let them be hemmed in on every side. Let them be would rather be in London than Washington. Libplaced beyond the pale of respectability, and, stand- erty in Hyde Park is better than democracy in a

I ought to have said, while speaking of the anti-

I-have enjoyed a fine opportunity of becoming ac be at once taken, by which a sufficient absolute to be realized to enable me to bring my family to this country. This suggestion being seconded by my friend Mr. Thompson, in a very few minutes between abroad—when in the heat of intense excitement, and £30 and £90 were contributed for the purpose. This result was entirely unexpected to me. I had not all circumstances, I have found him equal to the high-even mentioned my desire for any such thing to the est estimate I had formed of the man. He is the first meeting. I had said, however, to Mr. Thompson, and also to Mr. Sturge, that I could not remain absent from my family more than one year, and that I must go home in August, unless I should decide to bring my family to this country; and this may have led to emphatically, the man of every meeting which I have the suggestion by Dr. Campbell.

I have just received a letter from Mr. Sturge, the ment of his name is attended with demonstrations of

ted States, five hundred dollars, to be appropriated to the removal of my family to this country. So I rest in the hope of soon being joined by my family in a all his time and strength. Yet, such is his devotion

But I must close this already too lengthy letter, o one which he seems the most angry about, retice for the oppressed !

Yours to the end, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Essex County meeting-house, on Friday, June 19th, at 3 o'clock, P. use of the house, unless they would submit to a restriction of the freedom of speech, adjourned, and no place being subsequently procured, no further meet-

ings were held.

The following resolutions were presented, and ably and eloquently discussed by Messrs. Garrison, Quin

1. Resolved, That the obligations of abolitionists to be bold, faithful, uncompromising in the advocacy of the cause of their enslaved fellow-countrymen, carefully excluded by the inveterate prejudice against color in the United States. Botanic and Zootimes; and instead, therefore, of speaking in a tone logical gardens, Museums and Panoramus, Halls of less carnest, or being less devoted, they ought to life

> 2. Resolved, That the apathy which prevails among cause for amazement and deep lamentation-indicating, as it does, a retrograde movement on their part at a time when they should be full of zeal and determination; for not to make progress, in such a hearts and strengthen the hands of the enemies o

manifested toward me on account of my negro oriemancipation in Scotland, to induce the Free Church
gin, unless a gentleman from Boston, who was in the
to send back the blood-stained money which was col-Garden while I was there, be an exception—and I lected by its delegates in the elsewholding States; will not say that he was. He had just brought to the that, for the reputation and prosperity of that Garden a panorama of Boston, rolled up in a long Church-for the name of our common Christian. case, which was so heavy as to require eight men to carry it. Soon after its arrival, the proprietor told slavery on our soil—we fervently hope that those effects with the said I knew Boston, and forts will be entirely successful; and that the return should be glad to see a panorama of it, but was in-formed it would not be presented for exhibition for alave system, and as much weaken the hands of the two or three weeks, as the place was not quite ready merciless oppressor, as it will strengthen those of

They stand forth in the front a very few moments convinced me, that my patriotic friend had no ear for the praise of any other city than while we are satisfied that their mission abroad has their friend had no ear for the praise of any other city than while we are satisfied that their mission abroad has been, and while they remain will be, eminently pro-

ductive of good, we shall rejoice to welcome them to their native land at the earliest period compatible with their sense of duty and usefulness to the anti-

the Constitution, and entire obedience to the law of God, alike demand total abstinence from all partici-

pancy in its blood-guiltiness. Therefore, 8. Resolved, That any man who justifies or sur enlist in it, is guilty of an act of gratuitous wickedand proves himself to be eager to go with the multitude to do evil, through a cowardly fear of a horrible

stance of a profligate atheism, is the open denial of all human accountability to God, identifies those who endorse it with the crucifiers of Jesus, and gives an unlimited license to every species of governmental

titude ; that we are constrained to pronounce him to- again. ally unfit to represent a free and Christian people,

titude; that it e are constrained to pronounce him totally unfit to represent a free and Christian people, and unworthy of the respect and confidence of anybut slave-mongers, alave-drivers, and men whose hands are dripping with human blood.

11. Resolved, That Geo. N. Briggs, as Governor of this Commonwealth, in officially invoking the people to give their unbroken support to this war, stands condemned out of his own mouth, and by his own recorded declarations, as traitorous to the cause of human liberty, as consenting to the immolation of the Constitution for a diabolical purpose, and as among the most guilty of the guilty men who are hurrying this country to irremediable ruin.

12. Resolved, That the spectacle of Cassius M. Clay, the professed friend of freedom and emancipation,

Clay, the professed friend of freedom andemancipation, at the head of a cavalry company on their way to the seat of war-a war branded by himself as waged ' for seat of war—a war branded by himself as waged 'for the sole purpose of enlarging the slave market, and strengthening the despotism of the South —is a spee- tered the following sentiment, worthy of perpetual tacle of unsurpassed inconsistency and revolting hypoeriey, (if it be not absolute insanit, ,) and in his

rethren; therefore,

10. Resolved, That measures ought to be taken to

D. Society have taken measures to ensure the widest in the promotion of a foul and village circulation of the organ of the Society, the National extension of Slavery !—Herkimer Free A. S. Standard, by reducing its price to One Dollar, and at the same time securing the assistance of some

suing year, viz :- William Jenkins, Stephen Barker, John Cotler, Eliza J. Kenny, and Jonas Holt, who tendered their report, and the following were consti-

President-C. L. REMOND, of Salem. Vice-Presidents-Wm. Colby, sen, E. J. Kenny, David Merritt, Salem; Nathan Webster, Haverhill; Wm. Jenkins, Andover; James N. Buffum, Lynn Thomas Haskell, Gloucester ; Stephen Barker, Methuen; Thomas Wooldredge, Marblehead; Larkin Woodbury, Manchester; John Cutler, Danvers; W. Ashby, Jr. Newburyport; Richard Hood, Danvers Alonzo P. Jaques, West Newbury; Chas. F. Hovey,

Recording Secretary-Caroline E. Remond, Sa-

Corresponding Secretary-Addison Davis, Lynn. Treasurer-John B. Pierce, Salem. Auditors-Moses Wright, Georgetown; Jonathan Buffum, Lynn ; Wm. Endicott, Danvers.

Ex. Committee-Frederick Douglass, Lynn; Abner Sanger, Danvers; James P. Boyce, Lynn; Maria Page, Danvers; James Babcock, Salem. C. LENOX REMOND, Pres.

MARY P. KENNY, Sec.

Row in Manchester, N. H .- We learn thant a row Row in Manchester, N. H.—We learn thant a row of a very serious nature took place at Manchester, on Sunday evening last. Two men and women were walking together past the chanties of some Irish is-borers engaged on the canal, when several of them attacked the two men, and took the two women away from them, carried them into their shanties, and shamefully abused them. The two men immediately started off for assistance, and returned with a large body of men, who made an attack on the Irish, when a desperate fight ensued. Report eays that several of the Irish party were acceptly, and some mortally wounded, and that two died during the following night or next morning. One of the men who were originally attacked is reported to have been hadly stabbed in the temple.

A Fearful Accident in Rochester, N. I.—On Thursteen and the state of the large of the large.

A Fearful Accident in Rochester, N. Y .- On Thurs. A Fearful Accident in Rechester, N. I.—On Thursday last, as we are informed by the Rochester Democrat, in a thunderstorm, the chimnies and gable of a school-house were blown down, and came through the roof, the bricks and timbers falling into a room where there were 100 children, 34 of whom were more or less bruised, and 3 or 4 so badly that they are hardly expected to recover. It is a wonder none were killed outright.

Thursday and should the number be get into the city, and should the number be get into the city, and should the number be get into the city, and should the number be get into the city, and should the number be deviated by the chouse of the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should the number be deviated by the country and should be readiness to take a number to the junction readiness to take a number to the junction of the providence and Take and the number be deviated by the country and should be called by the country an

Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D., long President of the Western University, in Pittsburgh, died the 7th inst. Drowned or Murdered.—A man named Hathaway, of New Bedford, went to Newport as a witness before the U. S. Circuit Court, having, it is said, \$200 with him. On Saturday morning his body was found in the dock at that place, with one cent in his pocket.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN ILLINOIS

to their native land at the earliest period compatible with their sense of duty and unefalaces to the antislavery enterprise.

Whereas, this country is involved in a war with Mexico, and is summoning all its military and naval power for the subjugation of that ill-fated, unoffending, weak, and plundered republic;

And whereas, this war is the legitimate consequence of the perfidious seixure and unconstitutional annexation of Texas to the United States—is a war of invasion and conquest for alaveholding purposes—is characterized by every feature of rapacity, profligacy, oppressions, and impiety;

And whereas, Massachusetts has, from the beginning, solemnly and unitedly protested against the original deed of annexation which has induced this tresh attack on the Mexican territory, as utterly lawless, as subversive of the Constitution, and a dissolution of the Usion, and therefore not binding on the people of Massachusetts; therefore,

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen, every friend of his country, every for of slavery, every advocate of liberty, every adore of God, every believer in Jesus, to bear a clear, open, uncompromising testimony against this war, as one of unparalleled iniquity—as involving the people of the land in the perpetration of every conosivable erine—as combining the greatest possible amount of cowardice and ruffianism—and as worthy of eternal exceration.

7. Resolved, That there is no moral or political obligation resting upon any citizen to obey any requisition of the government to engage in this war, or to give it any countenance; and that sterm fidelity to the Constitution, and entire obedience to the law of God, alike demand total abstinence from all participated and counters, and continued to the constitution of the government to engage in this war, or to give it any countenance; and that sterm fidelity to the Constitution, and entire obedience to the law of God, alike demand total abstinence from all participated to the constitution of the constitution and entire obedience to

Cassius M. CLAY. A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Shelb ville, Ky., says-

sins the war with Mexico, or encourages others to enlist in it, is guilty of an act of gratuitous wickedness, for which there can be no palliation whatever; and proves himself to be eager to go with the multimate to do evil, through a cowardly fear of a horrible public sentiment, or from the most depraved motives.

9. Resolved, That the motto, 'Our country, right or wrong,' embodies in itself the very form and sub-

10. Resolved, That it is with grief, asionishment and indignation, that we recognize as the first man in the U. S. House of Representatives to give his vote and sanction to the Mexican war, and the supplies required by the President for its vigorous prosecution, the representative from this District, AMOS ABBOT; that we regard his conduct, in this particular, as an indelible stain upon his Christian profession, and an appalling departure from the path of recipied with the case constrained to recognize that the associate in the path of recipied with the case constrained to recognize that the case constrained to recognize that the associate in the case of the companies, whose wife has died since his departure. It seemed that she wished him not to go, but he was determined, and thinking it best, went without bidding her farewell. When the died on the spot. I cannot but feel sorry for those wives and mothers of my country, who are calledgic part from their husbands and sons just now. The strong cords of their affection are snapped roughly assunder, many of them, alas! never to be united 'A man went through here this morning,

Just Sentiment .- Hon. Mr. Hudson, of this State

· War, under any circumstances, is a great calamiwar, under any circumstances, is a great calamity own language, proves him to be 'a willing traiter to the liberties of men,' and disposed to shed his blood in 'a damnable cause.'

Whereas, the professing Christians of the United States sell at public auction, the very God they profess to worship, in the persons of 'the least of his bettern it is not calcumity—it is a crime of the deepest dys. And the administration which shall use the power reposed in it for good, for such wicked purposes, merits, and justly merits, public execution.

Gov. Slade of Vermont, and Gov. Briggs of Mas-Gov. Slade of Vermont, and Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, have each ordered out the quota of troops for the religion of this country, fall victims to the lust and pride of those who will not scruple to make merchandize of them, body and soul, for the gratification of these base passions.

11. Resolved, That we have beard, with pleasure, that the Executive Committee of the American A. S. Society have taken measures to ensure the widest

We have been thinking whether Gov. Wright, who whether Gov. Wright, who is now so realously engaged in obeying the orders of the first talent in the land, to contribute to the editorial department; and that we pledge ourselves to make a strenuous effort, in our several neighborhoods, to further their plan, by enlarging the list of subscribers to the paper.

The following persons were, on motion, appointed a committee to nominate a list of officers for the entire measure. William of the orders of the same old gentleman who, in his Message to a certain Legislature, a year ago hat January, didn't appear to know any thing about the 'great American measure' of Texas-Annexation—not so much as once mentioning the subject, in a long yarn of ten or twelve columns!—Herkimer Freeman.

During all last Sabbath, military implements were being conveyed through our streets, to ship for Texas. Where are the zealous friends of the 'better observance of the Sabbath?' Or is it less wicked to convey munitions of war, to prepare for mangling human beings, than to pay a quiet visit, or pursue a needful journey, on 'the Lord's day?' Speak out, Revs. and D. D.s. We want light? If God will not sential the nation in the observance of the Sabbath, sustain the nation in the observance of the Sabbath, how can the people trust that he will secure them against loss in refraining from labor, and lying by from journeys, on the Sabbath?—Pitteburgh paper.

POURTH OF JULY!! Great Anti-Slavery Celebration of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and Rural Fair, in the Tem-perance Grove, Dedham.

Tr The trains leave Boston at 8, half past 10 and half past 19 o'clock, A. M., and return at half past 3 and half past 5, P. M., stopping at the grove, where visiters will find every arrangement for a most delightful fete. A fine band of music;—a most elegant arragement for the sale of rare and choice articles and refreshments, beneath beautiful tents;speeches from W. L. Garrison, W. A. White, James Freeman Clarke, Wm. H. Channing, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Edward Quincy, and others a floral band of children ; -- songs and recitations ; -- a

HILL—JULY 3d. Address M. W. CHAPMAN,
E. L. FOLLEN, sare of R. F. Walleut.
E. Should the returning cars, at half past 3, not
be able to accommodate all at the grove who wish to
get into the city, and should the number be large readiness to take a number to the junction of the
Dedham branch with the Providence and Taunton road, where they can take the Providence and Taunton cars;—and if a few should be left, they will un-doubtedly find room in the special train which is to come in at 8 o'clock on account of the fireworks. Anti-alayery folks can submit to a little inconvenience when necessary, and if too numerous to be seated in the cars, they will cheerfully stand, and rejoice the more if they can believe that the large attendance of anti-slavery friends creates a necessity for doing st.

UNION

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION

POURTE OF JULY AT DEDWAY. This may be made, by previous arrangement and o-operation, a grand financial means, by which to

supply Massachusetts with lecturing agents.

The devoted friends of the cause, who have the gift of speech, should be there, with the fervent and convincing eloquence, that the time demands—for multitudes will doubtless be there to listen. The Managers of the Rural Fair will be there with a choice collection of valuable and beautiful things, suited for holiday presents;—and multitudes will doubtless be there to purchase. Those friends whe have the gift of musical ability, whether vocal or in stumental, are earnestly entreated to avail themselves of this opportunity to aid the cause, by drawing the multitude within the range of anti-slavery

But the principal means of making the day not only improving and delightful, but profitable to the cause in a financial point of view, will be the sale of refreshments. For these, the managers must rely mainly on the contributions of friends. Let the abolitionists in every town and village take the steps to raise supplies that they did previous to our anti-sla very celebration of the 1st of August at Hingham year before last, and the financial result will surprise themselves

arrangements of the Managers of the Rural Fair, be prepared and disposed of to the best advantage. The cream, sugar, ice, &c., which might easily be sent and which doubtless will be contributed, will be made into ice-creams. The fruit and flowers will be sure to find a profitable sale, as well as the provisions of every description. Donations in money, from such as prefer to aid in that way, will be most welcome, as affording the means of making more money of it, by supplying the wants of the visiters if the direct contions of refreshments should be insufficient

Books are opened at the Anti-Slavery Office Cornhill, in which the friends are requested to their intended contributions, that judicious and ecoomical calculations may be previously made, respecting the amount of provisions to be depended on

Bread of all kinds, cakes, pies, tea, coffee cream, milk, eggs, lemons, sugar, boiled hams tongues, fowls, &c., with

Strawberries, raspberries, flowers, &c. &c. will be especially needed.

TA gratuitous supply of oats, with a voluhorses and vehicles of the rest, will be a most profit able arrangement, and any friends willing to supply those wants of the day, will serve the cause by en tering their names.

Seats will be provided, and every arrangement made to render this a pleasont and profitable occusion to all engaged in it.

Friends who have gardens, intending to con oute flowers for this occasion, are entreated make them up in boquets, (wrapping the slems in wet cotton,) and send them either to 25 Cornhill, or to the Dedham Temperance Grove, as most conve nient, the night before, or early in the morning of the 4th of July. As there will be much to do in pre-paration by the few in a very short time, this previous arrangement becomes almost indispensable to

Tents have been provided to this end-a fine band f music will be secured. The friends of the slave, from all parts of the land, will be in attendance. The funds raised by the sales of articles, refreshments ontributed, &c. are to be devoted to the Agency Fund of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. The Anti-Slavery peace-pledge will be circulated, and, in short, an endevor made to carry every throb of national joy which the festival calls forth to be felt resposiuely in the hearts of the slaves. 'Else why breathe we in this living world?"

The aid of a few volunteers from the city will be ost acceptable on the 3d of July, to help in arranging the Grove with tents, bowers, &c. Will th who are disposed in this way to take a previous preparatory holiday, be kind enough to leave their names with Mr. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Slavery office, 25 Cornhill?

ABOLITIONISTS OF BRISTOL, AWAKE !

Our anti-slavery friends in Bristol county are re ainded, that the next quarterly meeting of their county Society should take place, according to the pla y Society should take place, according to the plan submitted by the General Agent of the Mass. Society, on or near the 15th of July next;—and they are urged by their sympathy with the oppressed, by their devotion to the right, and by this tearful crisis. their devotion to the right, and by this fearful crisis, when the slave power of this nation, flushed with its recent success, is sharpening its teeth for fresh victims, to make immediate preparations for this meeting. The present is no time for indifference or lukewarmness, but for decisies, energetic action. Hell itself is moved from beneath; and the slave-holders of this nation, in strict faith to their 'covenant with death,' and their 'agreement with hell,' are laboring to extend its 'area' over the whole of Mexico: and shall the friends of humanity wait till their damnable schemes are accomplished, before they think of their duty? No! Let them be on the alert. The friends in New Bedford are requested to select the place of meeting, make all necessary arrangements, and forward a notice to the Liberator in season for its publication next week. Let notice be given that the Society will be thoroughly re-organized. A good number of able speakers will be in attendance.

\*\*Colling Moody\*\*.

\*\*G. A. Mass. A. S. Soc'y.\*\*

The Windham County Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Convention at Canterbury, on the 4th of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day.

Friends of the slave, let there be a general and Entertainment will be provided for all friends from

C. L. Remond has promised his services on the occasion and other speakers will be present, from whom addresses may be expected.

The cruel and murderous treatment suffered by the lamented Torrey will receive a large portion of the attention of the meeting. On this occasion, let us otter the indignant condemnation which the inhuman immolation of this martyr to Freedom justly merits from every Christism and every man.

Otto his recent grave, let us pledge ourselves to eternal vengeance on the institution of Slavery for the protection of which, he has been murdered.

GEORGE SHARPE, President.

GEORGE SHARPE, President Lucian Bunluinn, Sec. W. C. A. S. Soc.

ANNUAL MEETING-OLD COLONY A. B.

ANNUAL MEETING—OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will be holden at the Town House in Hanover, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, July 8th and 9th, 1846, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day.

This postponement of the meeting from the 4th and 5th of July, has been thought advisable, on account of the great celebration at Dedham on the 4th. Wishing to add to this State Celebration numbers and interest, and as we desire to see a large collection at our annual meeting, especially strangers and speakers from abroad, the adjournment of our meeting has been demanded and called for.

We hope to see a large assembly gathered at Hanover. The friends of humanity and of God, throughout the Old Colony, are carrieally desired to convene in large numbers, on this important occasion. The present crisis is one of the deepest interest to the cause of freedom. Come, then, men, women, and children, and strike an earnest, manly blow for truth and freedom. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to you, and all other persons, to meet with us, and take part in our deliberations. Loring Moody, of Boston, is expected to be present, and other able riends of God and humanity.

ELMER HEWITT, President.

H. H. Brightam, Seef.

MARRIED-in New-York city, June 15, Mr. Wm. H. Montague to Miss Eliza Adams, both of this city. Control A Cartes Charles

## POETRY.

RAIN IN SUMMER. BY HESRY W. LONGYELLOW. How beautiful is the rain! After the dust and heat, In the broad and fiery street.

How it clatters along the roofs, Like the tramp of hoofs! How it gushes and struggles out From the thront of the overflowing spout! Across the window-rane. It pours and pours ; And swift and wide, With a muddy tide, Like a river down the gutter roars. The rain, the welcome rain!
The sick man from his chamber looks At the twisted brooks: He can feel the cool Breath of each little pool: His fevered brain

And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

In the narrow lane, How beautiful is the rain!

From the neighboring school Come the boys, With more than their wonted noise And down the wet streets Sail their mimie fleets, Till the treacherous pool Engulfo them in its whirling And turbulent ocean.

Grows calm again,

In the country, on every side, Where, far and wide, Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide, Stretches the plain, To the dry grass and the drier grain How welcome is the rain !

In the furrowed land, The toilsome and patient oxen stand; Litting the yoke-encumbered head, With their dilated nostrils spread, They silently inhale The clover-scented gale, And the vapors that arise From the well-watered and smoking soil. For this rest in the furrow after toil Their large and lustrous eyes Seem to thank the Lord, More than man's spoken word.

From under the sheltering trees, The farmer sees His pastures, and fields of grain. As they bend their tops To the numberless beating drops Of the incessant rain. He counts it as no sin Only his own thrift and gain.

These, and far more than these, The Poet sees ! He can behold Aquarius old, Walking the fenceless fields of sir; And from each ample fold Of the clouds about him rolled Scattering everywhere The showery rain, As the farmer scatters his grain.

He can behold Things manifold That have not yet been wholly told,-Have not been wholly sung or said. For his thought that never stops, Follows the water-drops

Down to the graves of the dead, Down through the chasms and gulfs profound, To the dreary fountain head Of lakes and rivers under ground; And sees them when the rain is done, On the bridge of colors seven Climbing up once more to heaven, Opposite the setting sun.

With vision clear, Sees forms appear and disappear, in the perpetual round of strange Mysterious change From birth to death, from death to birth. From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth; Till glimpses more sublime Of things unseen before, Unto his wondering eyes reveal The Universe, as an unmeasurable wheel Turning for evermore In the rapid and rushing river of Time.

From Douglas Jerrold's Magazine. A VICTORY ! BY R. E. B. WACLELAN. The joy-bells peal a merry tune Along the evening air; The crackling bonfires turn the sky

All crimson with their glare; Bold music fills the startled streets With murth-inspiring sound; The gaping cannon's reddening breath Wakes thunder shouts around ; And thousand joyful voices cry,

"Huzza! huzza! a Victory!

A little girl stood at the door, And with her kitten played ; Less wild and frolicksome than she, That rosy, prattling maid. Sudden her cheek turns ghostly white; Her eye with fear is filled, ing in-of-doors, she scream My brother Willie's killed! And thousand joyful voices ary, ... Huxra! bugza! a Victory

A mother sat in thoughtful case, A-knitting by the fire. Plying the needle's thrifty task With hands that never tire. She tore her few gray hairs, and shricked, "My joy on earth is done!" Oh! who will lay me in my grave? Oh, God! my son! my son!" And thousand joyful voices cry, · Huzza! huzza! a Victory

A youthful wife the threshold crossed, With matron's treasure bleased A smiling infant nestling lay In slumber on her breast She spoke no word, she heaved no sigh, The widow's tale to tell : But, like a corpse, all white and stiff, Upon the earth floo riell. And thousand joyful voices cry, Huzza! huzza! a Victory!

An old weak man with head of snow, And years threescore and ten, And anguish seized him then ; He help'd not wife, nor helpless babe, Matron, nor little maid, 1 One scalding tear, one choking sob-He knelt him down and pray'd; And thousand joyful voices cry, 'Hugza! hugza! a Victory!'

### REFORMATORY.

CONGRESS AND ODD PELLOWSHIP.

any occasion to act respecting secret societies; there fore, I take the liberty to ask you to insert, in the Liberator, the following copy of its proceedings. It is a flattering evidence that the knowledge, and the consequent condemnation of secret societies, are per-vading the United States. Sometime during the session, a paper of some Southern State happened to fall into my hands, which in a very few words noticed this as a part of the day's proceedings. Soon after, by the favor of a representative, this copy was fur-

Congress, March 27, 1844. Mr. Bower, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported bill, No. 264, to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of said District. Mr. Steenrod moved that it lie on the table. Objection

being made, it was agreed to.

Mr. Bowen, from same Committee, reported a bill, No. 265, incorporating the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Objection being made, Mr. Hopkins moved that it lie on the table.

It was decided in the affirmative-Yeas 133-Nays

Those who voted in the affirmative :-

Massachusetts. Daniel P. King, Julius Rockwell, Henry Williams, Robert C. Winthrop. Amos Abbott, John Q. Adams, Osmyn Baker, Charles Hudson,

New-Hampshire. Vermont. Jacob Collamer, Solomon Foote, George P. Marsh.

Connecticut. Thomas H. Seymour, Samuel Simons, John Stewart.

New-York. - York.

Wm. B. Maclay,
Wm. A. Moseley,
Henry C. Murphy,
Thomas J. Patterson
J. Phillips Phunix,
Zadock Pratt,
Smith M. Purdy,
George Rathburn,
Orville Robinson,
Charles Rogers. Joseph H. Anderson, Daniel D. Barnard, Charles S. Benton, Charles H. Carroll, Jeremiah E. Cary, James G. Clinton, Amasa Dana, Richard D. Davis, Chesselden Ellis, Hamilton Fish, Hamilton Fish, Byram Green, William S. Hubbell, Orville Hungerford, Preston King, Moses G. Leonard,

Charles Rogers,
Jeremiah Russell,
David L. Seymout
Albert Smith,
Selah B. Strong,
Asher Tyler,
Wheaton. New-Jersey. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Issac G. Farlee, William Wright.

Pennsylvania. Charles J. Ingersoll, Abraham R. McIlvaine, Alexander Ramsey, John Ritter, Andrew Stewart, Jacob S. Yost. Benjamin A. Bidlack, James Black, Joseph Buffington, Cornelius Darragh, John Dickey, Henry D. Foster,

Delaware. Francis Brengle, Thomas A. Spence. Virginia.

Augustus A. Chapman, Edmund W. Hubard, Geo. W. Summers, Geo. C. Dromgoole, Geo. W. Hopkins, Willoughby Newton, Steen Ste North Carolina.

James J. McKay, David S. Reid, Romulus M. Saunders Daniel M. Barringer, John R. J. Daniel, Edmund Deberry, Georgia. John H. Lumpkin, William H. Stiles. Edward J. Black,

Alabama. Reuben Chapman, Felix G. McConnell,
Dixon H. Lewis. Mississippi.

Jacob Thompson. Louisiana John Slidell, Alcee Labranch.

Tennessee. Andrew Johnson, Cave Johnson, George W. Jones, William T. Senter Julius W. Blackwell, Aaron V. Brown Milton Brown, Alvan Cullam,

Kentucky. Linn Boyd, Garrett Davis, James W. Stone,

Jacob Brinkerhoff, Robert C. Schenck, Daniel R. Tilden, John J. Vanmeter, John B. Weller, Ezra Dean, Joshus R. Giddings, Perley B. Johnson, Emery D. Potter.

Michigan. James B. Hunt, Robert McClelland. William J. Brown,

William J. Brown, Andrew Kennedy, John W. Davis, Robert Dale Owen, Thomas J. Henley, Joseph A. Wright Illinois. John A. McClernand,

Joseph P. Hoge, John Wentworth Missouri. James M. Hughes, John James R. Relfe John Jameson.

North Carolina. R Barnwell Rhett, Richard F. Simpson, James A. Black, Joseph A. Woodward.

NAYS-29. Maine. Robert P. Dunlap. Rhode Island

Henry Y. Cranston, Elisha R. Potter. George S. Catlin. New-Jersey. Littleton Kirkpatrick.

Pennsylvania. Richard Brodhead, Joseph R. Ingersoll. Maryland. John P. Kennedy, Jacob A. Preston, John Wethered.

Delaware George B. Rodney. South Carolina.

John Campbell, Isaac E. Holmes. Georgia. Daniel L. Clinch, Howell Cobb

Alabama. Wm. W. Payne. Mississippi.
Robert W. Roberts

Wm. H. Hammett, Kentucky. Geo. A. Caldwell, Henry Grider,

Alexander Harper, Joseph J. McDowell, Samuel F. Vinton.

Caleb B. Smith. Missouri. Gustavus B. Bower, James B. Bowlin.

Arkansan. Edward Cross. Of these 20 votes for Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship, only four were from New-England, and of And like a tropic tempest come ye, gathering

Rhode-Island. Not one from New-Hampshire, Vernois, whose whole number of representatives is 101. It shows pretty plainly that more is known of secret societies in the Northern than in the Southern States.

When Dr. Adam Smith, the celebrated author of the to the world his theory of a division of labor, as es-sential to the attainment of success in whatsoever department of human industry, (verified as it since has been in the three and forty different hands employed in manufacturing the component parts of a watch,) he had little conception of the astonishing results that were to flow from the corollary of his proposition when applied to a state of associative combination In it we recognize the source of that highest and most consummate degree of perfection which man, by the pursuit of it, may attain to on this earththe diminution of his toils, the enlargement of his happiness, and the splendor of his success.

It is admitted by philosophers, that all the known existences of universal nature, as generalized, are resolvable into two grand or leading divisions of objects, viz: Mind and Matter. Until our analysis of these respective heads of arrangement and class tion shall have become thorough, it must be obvious that a work like that of association on a systematic scale, can only be imperfect and incomplete. We must first scientifically ascertain the various properties and qualities of mind, as fitted for their corn ponding sources of attraction in the material world, if we would render that justice to both these departments, which their importance severally demands at the hands of civilized man. To every class of natural objects, there must be assigned those specific powers of intellectual appropriation, which are found to be at once most inviting and best adapted to them.

In those investigations which appertain to a knowledge of the characters of the soil, it is to the history of past experience alone, that we are indebted for the following minutize of detail, extended in course of time by a variety of subdivisions, ranging under their several generic titles of definition and nomenclature, viz: the geologist, the civil engineer, the surveyor, the agricultural chemist, the landscape gardener, the miner, the quarrier, the slater, the lapidary, the well-digger, the lime-burner, the farmer, the hind or peasant, the ploughman, the reaper, the miller, the hop-picker, the hedger and ditcher, the nurseryman, the seedman, the florist, the horticulturist, the cryp-togamist, the herbalist, the orchardist, the pomologist, the vigneron or vine-dresser, the market-gar-dener,—classes which have since been apportioned to particular groups for the enhancement of the objects in view, by calling into action minuter exertions of skill and more specific pursuits of ingenuity, but all of them more or less identified with the operations connected with the earth, and diverging into a vast variety of collateral ramifications and shades of em-

The same doctrine will be found to hold true as to the application of these to any particular scheme or un-dertaking on an extensive scale. The process of deliberation must, in every case, take precedence of that of conclusion or determination. First, we must ascerproposed to operate—the peculiar products which it is best fitted to yield—and such accordingly as are expected to be derived from it-the requisite degree of labor to be bestowed upon its cultivation, and the qualifications of the several agents to be employed in the execution, before arranging and setting in order the forces that are to put the whole in motion, or before incorporating the parts into the general frame-work of one vast and comprehensive system.

This being once accomplished, the natural progress of the human mind from analysis to synthesis is next to follow. Scientifically combined in a well-digested system of associative industry, we may reasonably look for a gradual developement of the most successful results, displaying themselves in a total renovation of the whole face of nature-such as has never before been witnessed on this earth. By the judicious and united efforts of numbers and perseverance, the waste places and the desolate are converted into the fruitful field-the morass is drained, the mountain levelled, and the valley becomes a plain. By a diligent study of the peculiar strata of the globe, and a skilful application of its loams and marls, together with a varied rotation of crops, the barren become productive, and a healthy degree of vigor is restored to the exhausted. The consequence is seen in that anywhere amongst its isolated neighbors, so perfect a specimen of agricultural improvement? Not a stone to be perceived throughout the entire limits of the extent of its superficies! Not a spot but blooms under the fostering hand of conjoint irresistible industry! Thus, and thus alone, shall we make a right use of those may ifold blessings which God has bestowed upon his dependant creatures; thus shall we show ourselves to be becoming and worthy recipients of the liberal bounty of the Almighty Giver.

SPECIMENS OF AMERICAN PIETY. From the Congressional correspondent of the

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1846. The Rev. S. Tustin delivered the following prayer,

New-York Herald :-

Great God: in the way of thine own appointment, and in obedience to thy just and reasonable command, we appear in thy presence, this morning, to invoke thy favor. We bless thy name for that heavenly inspiration which led our forefathers, of precious and glorious memory, to declare these colonies free and independent States. We bless thy name for that success which, through thy blessing, crowned their patriotism and their valor. In the present critical conjuncture of our national affairs, we implore the same guidance and protection. Whatever critical conjuncture of our national affairs, we implore the same guidance and protection. Whatever diversity of opinion may exist among us with respect to the measures of the government, grant that we may be united as the heart of one man in the maintenance of our rights and precious institutions. Bestow upon the rulers of both countries the illuminations of heavenly wisdom, so that they may be mutually inclined to the adoption of such plans and measures as shall serve to secure the blessings of peace and amity. Bless our army. Extend over it the shield of thy protection, and grant to it a speedy and triumphant deliverance from an enemy, whose strength and disposition appear in some respects to have been misunderstood. Bless the President of the United States, and bless the men of his council, and grant them every qualification necessary to the and grant them every qualification necessary to the proper discharge of their responsible duties. Bless the Senate of the United States, and the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. Pardon our national and personal sins, and finally number us among the nations of the Lord, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

[Which, being interpreted into old English, means this—Enable us and the Mexicans to kill each other for Thy glory and our salvation.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1846.
Prayer by Rev. S. Tustis, who said, although
there was a diversity of opinion on other subjects,
there was but one with reference to our national
rights and honor, and he earnestly supplicated that [Hope God and the army may hear him.]

The Rev. Eliphalet Case, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, dedicates some 'spirited lines' to the mounted volunteers of Kentucky. The following verse is a specimen of the 'spirit' of the reverend gen-

Ho! Pioneer, your cabin leave; ho! farmer, leave your field; Ho! workman with the iron arm, that never yet did

## MISCELLANY

From the Quebec Mercury of Saturday, 13th inst.

wed the Almighty to afflict our It has again pleased the Almighty to affect our already chastened city.

Lost night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Louis Street, (formerly the Riding School,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a camphene lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

The following is the latest list of the sufferers :-

her children.

Helen Murphy, an orphan, aged 20.

Emeline Worth, aged 9, daughter of Edward Worth, Montreal, sister-in-law of Mr. A. Lenfesty, grocer, and of this city.

Flavier Saurageau, aged 14, son of Mr. Charles

Consequence musician.

Sauvageau, musician.

Elizabeth Lindsay, aged 53, wife of Mr. T. At-kins, Clerk of Upper Town Market—Richard At-

kins, aged 27, his son
Stewart Scott, Esq., Clerk of the Court of Appeals,
and Jane, his daughter.
Thomas Hamilton, Esq., lieutenant, 14th Regiica, 1200; in Asia, 1000; in Europe, 500; in Afri-

Arthur Lane, son of Mr. Elisha Lane, of the firm of Gibb, Lane, & Co.
Marianne Brown, aged 25, schoolmistress, at Wood & Gray's Cove.

Joseph Marcoux, bailiff.

College Processors and Jane, her daughter.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 62, have voted to submit to the people the question of so amending the Constitution as to abolish all distinction of color in respect to the privilege of voting.

Colion Ross, aged 26 years, plasterer, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and Agnes Black, his wife, aged 18, daughter of widow Black, of Montreal.

Isaac Devlin, watchmaker, Lower Town.

John Berry, from Aberdeen, late in the employ
Messrs. W. Price & Co., arrived in Quebec, from Chicoutinie, on the 8th instant. A letter was found on his person, from his brother, James Berry, instructing him to address him,—' James Berry, gardener, and riddelmsker, North Broadforn, Aber-

Anne Taffe, late servant with - Denholm Esq.,

Cape, John Smith Kane, son of Mr. John Kane, tinsmith, of this city.

Mr. John Wheatly, Stationer, Lower Town.

Julia Ray, daughter of Assistant Commis

P. S. 4 o'clock. 46 bodies have been recovered.

All but two have been recognized.—Dlle, Emilie Poncy, aunt of Miss Poncy of the Lower Town, is missing; the remains of a body said to be a female. missing; the remains of a body said to be a female are supposed to be hers.

The second is a Mr. M'Keogh, of Malbaie,

ster, who was in the theatre in company

with Miss Poncy.

We may here remark that Mr. Symes has in possession the several effects taken from the bodies,
and found near them; parties whose relations are

ABBOTT LAWRENCE has apid six hundred dolars to the American Bible Society, to constitute himself and three sons life-members. He will soon have the Bible Society under his control as completely as he now has a number of important associations in Boston, together with the 'leading' newspapers. It is proper for us to say, that Mr. Lawrence is fully justified in expressing his opinions candidly, whatever they may be. He is perfectly justified in using his money to promote his own honest desires and interest, and in prosecuting the latter interests, he is deserving of gratitude, for seizing opportunities to benefit his fellow-men. Aft we, the people,' have to do is, to avoid being eaught doing homago to the vanities of Mr. Lawrence which have led him, as some think to now. own honest desires and interest, and in prosecution of the latter interestes, he is deserving of gratitude, for seizing opportunities to benefit his fellow-men. Aft we, the people, have to do is, to avoid being caught doing hormage to the vanities of Mr. Lawrence, which have led him, as some think, to pour out his oblations rather too Ireely upon the altars of an interest at war with the interests of Massachusetts, and of freedom and equal rights. Mr. Lawrence would be a favorable representative of the aggregated sentiment of the United States, and, under the circumstances, would be deserving of the votes of the North for the Vice Presidency; but he is not a favorable representative of the sentiment of Massachusetts, in relation to matters treated of in the Declaration of Independence, and would not, therefore, be a proper person for Governor.—Norfolk County American.

Abbott Lawrence, who delicately christened slave labor, a magnification of the proper person for the proper person for Governor, and the county American.

Scene in a Free State.—In Palmyra, New York, a gang of rowdies, in the night, entered the house of a white man, who has a mulatio wife, and after demolating the doors, windows, crockery, and almost swery article of furniture the house contained, dragged the man, who has a mulatio wife, and after demolating the doors, windows, crockery, and almost swery article of furniture the house contained, dragged the man, who has a mulatio wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulation wife, and after demolation, white man, who has a mulati

Abbott Lawrence, who delicately christened slave labor 'unenlightened' labor, has been upon a visit to Virginia. He had disgustingly truckled to the insolent sensitiveness of Southrons, and therefore

In an incredibly short space of time, the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame:—the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

Phlegethon to proceed there, and place herself und the orders of Mr. Brooke, who stated that steams one sheet of flame:—the newly erected platform but men of war will soon be on the coast, and to with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

one sheet of flame:—the newly erected platform of covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the apot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their overescretions to escape.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we site of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crawled upon it. At least, such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eterrity! and on that space we, with five or six others, stood, the flames playing around us and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate.

As far back as we could see, there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and out-stretched arms. Noise there was none—but five mome sexaped the doomed! At the extreme end in view, there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funcarly will of smoke which gradually constroude them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extreation ther, but abandoument was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the sgonized expression of the faces before us can never be efficed from our memory.

The dames—at the time were above and around us—but human aid was of no avail—in five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of buman beings, who had but a short interval previous, been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones!

Up to this hour, forty-six bedies have been recovered from the ruins!! Most of them have been recovered from the ruins!! Most of them have been recovered from the ruins! World the eloses distinct the whole fortones of the emgrants.

As a wailing pervades the city. Searcely a street leaves the distinguence of the fine whole fortones of the form our manner.

Said wailing pervades the city. Searcely a street leave the distin

Marder in Charlton — We learn that a brotal murder was committed in Charlton on Thursday last, by a negro named Mooney. The murdered man was an Englishman, John Butterfield. They had been drinking together, and quarrelled. In the fray, Mooney beat Butterfield to death with stones. The negro was arrested, and committed to jail in this town on Saturday, to await his trial.—Worcester Spy of Monday.

The following is the latest list of the sufferers:—
Horatio Carwell, dry goods merchant—Horatio aged 6, and Ann, aged 4, his children.
Joseph Tardif, and Olivia Fiset, his wife.
Sarah Darah, wife of John Calvin, carter.
James O'Leary, aged 22, apprentice to his brother John, plasterer, St. Rochs—Mary O'Leary, aged 16, his sister.

J. J. Sims, Esq., druggist—Rebecca, aged 23, and Kennith, aged 13, his children.
Mary O'Brien, aged 26, wife of John Lilly, tailor.
Jean Bte. Vezina, aged 30.
Maria Louise Levallee, wife of Ronald M'Donald, editor of the Canadies.
Eugenia M'Donald, wife of Rigobert Angier, merchant.
Edward R. Hoogs, book-keeper, Montreal Bank—John, aged 8, and Edward, aged 6, his children.
Thomas C. Harrison, aged 21, from Hamilton, C. W., brother to the owner of the Diorama.
Harriet Glackemeyer, wife of T. F. Molt, aged 45—Frederick, aged 19, and Adolphus, aged 12, her children.
Helen Murphy, an orphan, aged 20.

Maior Gen John C. Pasteur, of Newbern N. C.

A Marrying Man .- The Utica Gazette caution

ladies against one Hiram N. Barnes, a hatt

During the year 1845, the number of letters delivered in Great Britain was two hundred and seventy-one and a half millions! This shows an increase of nearly thirty millions on the previous year, giving a revenue of \$10,000,000.

Real Estate and Personal Property.—The total val-uation of real and personal estate in Boston for 1845, was \$125,948,700—increase over 1844, \$41,867,100. Amount of taxes, \$811,338 19, or \$7 08 to each in-habitant. The amount of property, alienable and un-alienable, belonging to the city itself, is \$14,512,557.—Post.

The population of Charlestown, Mars., according to a census just taken, is 14,401.

Liberality.—William Appleton, Esq., of this city, has offered to give \$25,000 towards founding an Episcopal Theological Seminary in this Diocese, if an equal sum can be raised, for the same purpose, from other sources.—Boston Transcript.

Folly.—There was a fatal duel last Wednesday in Carlisle, Pa., between two Milita officers, Gen Armour and Col. Armstrong Noble. The latter was killed on the spot. Gen. Armour was fodged in

The Hon. Henry Middleton, who for many year represented us at the Court of St. Petersburg, died at Charleston on Sunday last. The New Orleans Picayune remarks that many people in that city wear their arms in slings, and wonders if drafting has anything to do with it.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead cart plies to and fire from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city; conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping relatives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread scenes.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

ARROTT LAWRENCE has apid six hundred dol-

Forty-six cannon, (sixty four pounders,) manufitured by Mesers. Knapp & Totten, of Pittsburg, Pwere tried, on the 10th inst., above the garrison, a found to be perfect. They'll do decities good served.

DR. STOCKING S SURGEON DENTIST, No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (COURSER OF Aven STILL offers his professional services to the sension would be sensity, in all the various departments enbirsed in Practical Dentistry; whether surgical, mechanical control of the sensity of the sensity of the sensity practice, well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiar, well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiar with all the most useful modera improvements, in setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regulating, removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against the name out impostors of the day. Terms moderate, all operations warrantee. ous impostors of the da-operations warranted. Boston, April 17, 1846. DENTAL SURGERY

THE subscriber would invite particular attention to this advertisement, which he thinks may claim a place among the late improvements in Denlish He engages that the compensation for every description of Dental Work, from the insertion of one Tech to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall be but one half the amount charged by others, and stated to be only the cost of construction. He agrees, firther, that after sofficient time has elapsed to test the west, should the same prove to be inferior to any done in this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber would state that he has permission to refer to Lades and Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Dental Ental Operations have been performed, and may remark that he has had several years experience in the business, having been employed in the Dental Ental Ental Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchcock's, (excepting that made by students.) for two and Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitchcock's, excepting that made by students, for two and a half years—also the entire direction and making of two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at the Merchant's Exchange, (and subsequently sent to the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey,) set one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Massachasetts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, whele received a premium.

J. G U NN, Subsect Deriver.

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET.

## CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR over Haskell & Howland's large Silk and Shawl store, in the new store building just erected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make these Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable a any in the city, and to secure the most competed skill in every thing appertaining to the basiness. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves, being assured that whaterer comes from this Establishment will be executed the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

IT PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

BOOKS, S ATIONERY, ETC.

FOWLER'S new work on Memory and likelietual improvement, very much enlarged and in

A total improvement, very much enlarged and in proved; Do Practical Phrenology; Religion, Natural and Revealed; Love and Parentage; Amatirenen; Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tight Lac-ing; Phrenological and Physiological Almanac for 1847; Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Women

Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Womer,
Good Wives; Flowers for Children, &c.
Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons, &c.
The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and the
other Works on Phonography;
Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Penalty;
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846;
Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water Cur
Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and pollished semi-monthly; The Green MountainSpring,
edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft printipal
contributor;

edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal contributor;
The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Lincoln's Anti-Slavery Melodies;
The Piomeer; Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionshity of Slavery; the different Works on Capital Punishment; Jay's Views of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Mugaret; Dr. Shew's Works on the Water Cur; Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Large Work, and his Lectures to Young Men; Combe's Works; Kiss for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright; The Sattle; Family Doctor; Emerson's Essays, &c. &c. For sale by BELA MARSH, May 8. If 25 Corobil.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

DOVERTY; its Illegal Causes, and Legal Cau.

By Lysander Spooner. Price 25 cents. The
postage on tels work is but 7 cents for any distate.
A person remitting \$1, post paid, can bare fire copies
sent by mail. For sale by BELA MARSH, publisher, 25 Cornhill, and by Booksellers generally. Back
agents supplied on reasonable terms.

June 5.

tf.

# GYMNASIUM

AT BOYLSTON HALL DR. THAYER'S Gymnastic Institute, at Boylston Hall, over Boylston Market, is still open, and will continue open through the Summer, for Lades ratus and machinery necessary for ratus and machinery necessary for healthy caroa-and amusements are samply provided; and where all persons of sedentary habits and those who are safering from dyspepsis and nervous disorders, spinal differ-ties, and all those diseases which depend on the ge-eral diminution of the strength, are cured, whose medicine, and by no other measures than that if e-veloping the natural powers and furtifying the spi-

medicine, and by no other measures than that of eveloping the natural powers and fortifying the spitem against disease.

There were upwards of three hundred person, during the last quarter, who availed themselves of the benefits of this institution.

The Ladies' Department is under the surrellass of Miss ELIZABETH MERKELL, a young lady of the person, and in every way qualified for the superatendence of such an Institution.

Boston, April 24, 1846.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. THE Depository of the American Peace Scory is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third feet. The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other Peac publications, may always be obtained there. epif Treasurer, and Stationary Agest.

Furniture and Feather Store,

No. 43, up stairs, North side Blackstore still between Hanover and Ann Streets, Bostor-WHERE may be found a general assertment of o suit all, and at low prices too for the quality as as or on credit. Purchasers are requested to a cfore purchasing elsewhere. W. BRABROK.

N. B. The first price is the only price, exec

mail discount for cash. March 14. ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-street, about half way between Car-bridge and Suffolk-streets, nources

I. to would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may fare him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits hare. No pains will be spared to render it is every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

JAMES PRIDEAUX, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 13 PINE-STREET, - . BOSTON.

Terms for instruction in Pianoforte, Playing and Singing, \$15 per quarter. AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOR NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Mifford. VERNOST.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Fern

burg.

MARSACHUSETTS.—John Levy, Lovell;—R. & J.

Adams, Fall River;—Issac Austin, Nashacki;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Besses

Northampton

Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George
Northampton.
RNODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;
William Adams, Pastucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Janet
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—John H. Parket, Pers.
PERSEVIVARIA—M. Preston, West Gross;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstora, —Thomas diagbleton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;
John Cox, Homorton,—James M. M'Kim, Philade
phits; Joseph Felton, Penningtonville.
Oute.—Lot Holmes, Columbiana.